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His Majesty's View On Abdication Bared

Believes He Cannot Withdraw Due to His Duty to Execute Potsdam Proclamation

His Majesty the Emperor is seriously concerned over the trend of American public opinion on his possible abdication Prince Fumimaro Konoye told the Asahi Wednesday at Karuizawa.

Questioned what he meant when he told the NBC correspondent, Guthrie Janssen on October 12, that "His Majesty is seriously concerned about that matter," Prince Konoye replied:

"This problem is an extremely delicate one and foreign correspondents ask about it very often. Now that His Imperial Majesty has accepted the Potsdam Declaration he has taken to himself the grave duty for its execution. His Imperial Majesty, therefore, believes that he cannot abdicate lightly in the course of executing this obligation because of his responsibility to the Allied Powers. Meanwhile, His Imperial Majesty is seriously concerned about the future trend of American public opinion. I meant the trend of American public opinion when I had said that His Majesty was concerned about 'that matter.'"

When the Asahi reporter pointed out that some quarters regarded the drafting of a revised Constitution by the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as unconstitutional and asked for his opinion, the Prince replied:

"As for the drafting of a revised Constitution, the Cabinet will carry it out in obedience to His Imperial Majesty's suggestion. Needless to say, the revised Constitution takes effect after it has been approved by the Diet and countersigned by all Ministers of State. Under the present circumstances, however, His Imperial Majesty's suggestion has not been transmitted to the Cabinet in concrete form. It is natural that the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal should study what will become the basis of, and reference for His Imperial Majesty's suggestion. It is also natural that the Cabinet should investigate the matter in anticipation of an Imperial command. Whether the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal is constitutional or unconstitutional is a different question."

Prince Konoye declared that the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal will transfer the matter to the Cabinet at the earliest possible date but that the definite date for the transfer had not been decided as yet.

Questioned what he meant when he told the same NBC correspondent that "Japan's Constitution may be revised to take nearly all power from the Emperor," Prince Konoye declared that he meant to say that under the revised constitution, the power of the Diet might possibly be expanded considerably while, on the other hand, the execution of the Emperor's prerogative might be more restricted than at present. He believed that his statement was misquoted.

Elaborating on the problem, the Prince stated that heretofore the Cabinet has been responsible to the Emperor only whereas in the future it will become responsible to the Diet also at the same time. Prior to the Manchurian Incident the party government, as a matter of custom, resigned when defeated by the Diet. It is necessary to clarify this point, said Prince Konoye.

Prince Konoye continued that since the Monchurian Incident, all of the Japanese Cabinets held no foundation in the people. That is to say, it was often the case that men who enjoyed no confidence in the Diet organized the Cabinet. "What I meant to say is that this sort of thing must be prevented to occur constitutionally," he said. Heretofore, it was possible for men who lacked parliamentary confidence to form a Cabinet when they received the Imperial command but in the future the Cabinet will not be formed, even under Imperial command, unless the Diet offers confidence.

Questioned on the future of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as an advisory organ to the Throne, the Prince stated that he believed it will become not only unnecssary but unconstitutional because the Cabinet will be organized on the basis of the Diet's confidence and will be responsible both to the Emperor and the Diet.

Referring to the structure of the Imperial Diet, the Prince said that he believed the present Diet system was quite all right, adding, however, that the House of Peers should become a secondary organ, its authority being restricted to furnishing legal complement to the decisions of the House of representatives.

The Lower House, according to Prince Konoye, will be called upon to submit proposals of its own besides governmental bills and accordingly the present period of Diet session which is fixed at three months will be deemed too short. Now that the Diet will plan and operate national policies, men of high caliber and intellect must be elected instead of those banking on their provincial political influences. The importance of election, therefore, must be driven home to the people, Prince Konoye concluded.

Kagawa Asks Allies For Partial Release Of Gold to Buy Food

With suffering and misery rampant in impoverished Japan, an ardent plea for release of a part of the Japanese precious metal valued at $300,000,000, now in Allied custody, to be used as funds for importing necessary amounts of rice, salt, raw cotton and other commodities to relieve war sufferers was filed by Toyohiko Kagawa, noted social worker, with General Douglas MacArthur on October 13, according to the Mainichi.

Cancel Gov't Debts, Shibusawa Is Urged

Courageous Step to Avoid Financial Catastrophe Asked In Radio Appeal

Two questions, both of exceeding importance to Japanese finances at the present moment, were directed at Finance Ministry authorities by Hyoye Ouchi, former professor of political economy at the Tokyo Imperial University, who advocated that the Government should unilaterally cancel all its indebtedness assumed during the war, in a radio broadcast on Wednesday. Specifically addressing the Finance Minister, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, he urged the Finance Minister to exercise supreme courage in carrying out the step he suggested. The two questions posed by the speaker were: 1-Does the Government intend to pay off completely the interest and principal on war bonds issued during the war? 2-How about indemnities contracted for munitions factories and insurance companies?

"Never has Japan's finances faced so many difficult problems as at present," Mr. Ouchi declared. These problems, according to the speaker, included public bonds issued to cover military expenditures totaling well over ¥120,000,000,000, other billions which the Government has promised to defray to compensate for the war damage suffered by munitions and insurance companies, compensation for governmental and private properties in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and North and Central China a large part of which are to be confiscated by the Allied Powers and the disposal of the bank notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of China, Central Reserve Bank of China and the Southern Regions Development Bank, which payment may possibly be demanded by the Powers concerned.

He pointed out that if these debts were to be paid in full, the national debt would increase by thousands of billions of yen, the interests of which alone will exceed ¥10,000,000,000 annually——a situation which will lead to critical inflation and eventually to bankruptcy.

Besides these debts which have their origin in the past, Mr. Ouchi pointed out that the Government is now fore-to-face with the problems of demobilization, pensions and annuity for veterans of war, construction of dwellings for raid victims and food. Revenues from taxation and governmental enterprises, which have decreased due to war damage and depression, will be less than ¥10,000,000,000, he said, adding that this sum will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures of government offices.

The new Finance Minister some time ago announced his intention of increasing taxes he said, but not more than ¥5,000,000,000 can be expected to be drawn from the people in their present condition. Mr. Ouchi pointed out that since the Manchurian incident Japan's national economy has decreased remarkably.

Emphasizing that new contracts for indemnification amounting to ¥30,000,000,000 annually would wreck Japan's finances, the speaker stated that if the Japanese people are to be allowed to survive, contracts for further debts must be avoided as much as possible.

For this purpose, he continued, all financial commitments made by the Government during the war should be abrogated because the situation has changed. In carrying out this plan, the Finance Minister must ignore criticisms which some quarter might make against him. "We call for determined courage of the Finance Minister," Mr. Ouchi concluded.

Soekarno Shows Up; Calls Cabinet Meeting

Confusion Still Continues in Java; Dutch Troops Being Sent

BATAVIA, October 17.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, self-styled president of the Republic of Indonesia who was earlier reported missing, showed up in Batavia today and at once called a meeting of the Cabinet.

The President was absent from Batavia for a week causing various rumors to be circulated, some of which said that he had been kidnapped.

He will meet a group of Allied war correspondents tomorrow and it is reported that he is scheduled to issue an important statement of his government during the meeting.

Meanwhile, conflicting reports revolved around the declaration of war on Holland. The Indonesia Republic through the Free Indonesia broadcast today denied reports that it had declared war on Holland. It said that some foreign powers through various manipulations were trying to put a damper on the objects being pursued by the Republic.

This was confirmed by Reuters which stated that the declaration originated from the radical youths belonging to the liberation movement and that no state of war existed between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

Another report said war was declared on the Netherlands by the Indonesian people's army headquarters and not by the nationalists headed by Dr. I. R. Soekarno because the latter has already lost control over the independence movement.

Meanwhile, an earlier London BBC broadcast said that two Dutch divisions re-equipped for tropical conditions in London were expected to be dispatch to Java. A Dutch minesweeper is reported to have left the country to stop at London on its way to Java. An AP dispatch revealed that one Dutch infantry battalion left for England on October 14 while another headed straight for Java.

The uncertainty in the situation in Java continues, according to a Reuter dispatch, yesterday.

In the Batavia area 50,000 Dutch women are surrounded by infuriated Indonesians and are completely cut off from the outside. These women are held as hostages. Uprisings of Indonesians are reported to be occurring frequently also in the interior of Java.

The commander of the Netherlands Army have ordered that persons guilty of looting in the city of Batavia would be sentenced to death.

Inquiry Party to Be Sent

Domei

SINGAPORE, October 17.—For direct investigation of how public peace is being maintained in Java, the headquarters of the Southeastern Army has decided to send a party of high officers there.

It is also learned that about 5,000 former Dutch prisoners of war who have been freed for public service in Java and the Dutch East Indies have been armed and are undergoing training.

Nehru Urges Firm Stand

Domei

NEW DELHI, October 16.—In consideration of the fact that the Indonesian independence movement has caused repercussions in India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian National Congress leader, is reported to have said that the Indians must stand firm not to be employed in an attempt to suppress the Indonesian independence movement, thus clarifying the Indians' refusal to be mobilized for military service.

Meanwhile information from the Netherlands says that one battalion composed of Gurkhas of the British-Indian Army has arrived at Batavia and has been deployed to a point 30 miles south of the city.

U.S. Traffic Rule Here

All Japanese have been requested by the United States Army Provost Marshal of Tokyo to observe American traffic regulations which require slow-moving traffice to keep close to the curb, leaving the central lanes free for fast-moving vehicles. This announcement was made to prevent accidents involving bicycles, cycarts and autoby, which run the risk of being run down if they are out in the middle of the street where heavy trucks are operating at higher speeds. Pedestrians also are warned to walk on the sidewalk.

China Army Party To Berlin

Domei

LONDON, October 17.—China will send a military mission to Berlin to join the Allied Control Commission, the Chungking radio announced on Monday.

Prime Minister Salazar Refuses to Postpone Parliamentary Election

Prime Minister Antonio Salazar of Portugal on October 17 refused to postpone the parliamentary elections slated to take place on November 18, according to a San Francisco report. Leaders of the opposition to the Salazar regime informed the government of Portugal that they had decided to boycott the elections claiming that they had not time to organize for effectual political action if the elections are to be held on November 18.

Diet to Get Revision Of Bank of Japan Law

Shibuzawa to Submit Bill To Remove Wartime Tinge Of Bank

Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibuzawa is preparing to submit to the next ordinary session of the Imperial Diet a bill for revising the Bank of Japan Law, according to Domei. The present Bank of Japan Law was promulgated in 1942 largely to govern the nature and mission of the central bank of Japan during the war and consequently does not conform to the new situation facing the country. Finance Minister Shibusawa thus had ordered the officials of the Ministry to draft a new Bank of Japan Law immediately after his appointment.

The present law was an improvement over its predecessor, but at the same time it reduced the Bank to a sort of fund supply organ losing its banking and currency adjustment functions as the central banking institution. This made injurious inflation unavoidable. The proposed new law will remove all wartime color of the Bank and will reject unjust interferences of the Government.

The proposed revision of the Bank Law mainly will be made on the following points, according to Domei.

The present Law provides that the purpose of the Bank is to "conform to the policy of the State for properly manifesting the total economic power of the State," but the aim will be changed to, "the materialization of the stability of the people's economy and the welfare of the society." Under the present Law, the Government investment in the Bank's capital is ¥55,000,000, or more than one-half of its total capitalization of ¥100,000,000. It is proposed to offer the shares held by the Government to private banks of the country thus making up a non-Government organ.

The present system of appointing the Bank officials by the Government will be abolished. Managing Directors will be elected at the general meeting of the shareholders, and its Counciliors appointed from among the representatives of the public economic circles and men of knowledge and experience.

The necessity of continuing the controlled currency system under the present law is recognized, but as the present maximum note issue system has lost its function of adjusting currency circulation, the stability of currency will be maintained by restricting the security for note issues. That is to say commercial notes, national bonds, and foreign drafts will be made the note issue reserve, while debentures, shares, merchandises, and accommodation bills are to be used as special security.

The reserve funds and amounts held by the Bank of Japan will be made as large as possible so that it enforce its own independent policy.

As the present system of the Bank of Japan underwriting the national bond issue is the main cause for the currency circulation expansion, the former system of issuing the national bond to public subscription will be revised, or the two systems will be used at the same time.

As regards the official interest rates of the Bank of Japan, commercial bills and small loans (small and medium commercial and industrial bills) will be given better treatment. In view of the postwar economic condition, and the present method if giving preferential treatments to munitions bills will be re-examined.

Shipping Pool Ends

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The United Maritime Executive Board on October 12 set March 2, 1946 as the date for the termination of the world shipping pool. However, the board decided to meet in London in January, to consider whether any continued international cooperation arrangements would be desirable in the field of shipping beyond the present termination date.

Dr. Wang Clarifies China's South Policy

Tells Press Chinese Troops In Indo-China to Be Returned Soon

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a foreign press conference Wednesday afternoon declared that China's attitude towards Siam has been friendly and added that the Chinese forces in Indo-China are stationed there only temporarily, according to a Chungking report

Questioned about China's attitude towards Siam, Dr. Wang said, "China's attitude towards Siam has been very friendly as clearly indicated by the several pronouncements by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek during and immediately after the war."

Declaring that the recent incidents in which a great number of Chinese nationals were killed and wounded as the result of Siamese action "are extremely regrettable," he stated that steps are being taken to prevent any recurrence of such incidents and added that in order to affect an improvement of relations between the two peoples, the Chinese government has notified the Siamese government that it will send a Chinese diplomatic representative to Siam.

Dr. Wang also told reporters that the Chinese forces in Indo-China are stationed there only temporarily. He said that the Chinese forces in Indo-China are to be returned in the near future. "We have received reports that our forces in Indo-China are carrying out their mission well"

Asked whether the Soviet forces in Manchuria have begun their withdrawal, Dr. Wang said that they have begun their withdrawal which the Soviet authorities have informed the Chinese. They will be completed by the the end of November, he said. "No doubt the parties of the Sino-Soviet treaty will faithfully observe the obligations to the treaty," he added.

Turning to the domestic situation, the Foreign Minister told the press conference that the date of the convocation of the National Assembly will be one of the principle matters to be discussed at the Political Consultative Council. He disclosed that the government is exchanging views to determine the number of seats for each group at the council. The council will be composed of representatives of the Kuomintang, the Communists, and other political parties. It will meet at the beginning of next month and Generalissimo Chiang will preside.

Dr. Wang went on to say that the guiding principle of the Chinese foreign policy is to promote and strengthen the unity and harmony of the United Nations with a view to preserving the peace of the world; especially the cooperation of the five permanent members of the Security Council in whose hands the maintenance of future peace largely rests.

U.S.-SOVIET CREDIT PACT

To Pay for $400 Million Worth of Goods in 30 Years

According to the Associated Press, Russia has signed a credit agreement with the United States for $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 worth of lend-lease goods, a San Francisco broadcast said on Thursday.

The terms for the contract, according to AP, are for Russia to pay for the goods in 30 years at two and three-eighths per cent interest. The first payment will be made nine years from now. The items included in the Russian agreement are raw materials, industrial equipment, locomotives, transportation supplies and food.

The AP reported that China is about to sign a contract on the same terms as the Russian agreement for $84,000,000 in former lend-lease goods.

Making Atlantic Flight

Domei

LONDON, October 17.—The Royal Air Force Mosquito plane, which has an unofficial speed of over 400 miles per hour, will soon attempt a three and a half-hour crossing of the Atlantic entailing a 2,000-mile flight over the open sea, it was disclosed by Basil Cardew, Daily Express aviation correspondent. He said the twin-engined plywood constructed airplane would take off from Labrador.

U.S. Accident Toll Heavy

Domei

CHICAGO, October 17.—The home front accident toll during the war reached 36,355,000, it was disclosed by the National Safety Council report on October 12. It said that civilian traffic toll alone was 94,000 killed and 3,300,000 injured. Home accident casualties were 118,000 killed and 16,500,000 injured.

24,000 China Troops En Route to Formosa To Take Over Island

Chinese troops left Shanghai yesterday aboard U.S. ships for occupation of Formosa, according to a Chungking dispatch. Their landing will be covered by more than 100 planes from the U.S. carrier forces flying in battle formation over the island. U.S. Navy forces which entered Keelung, in advance, found 150,000 Japanese cooperating with the Formosans in preparing for occupation. It is estimated that 24,000 Chinese soldiers will participate in the landing as U.S. warships stand by.

Movie Firms Freed From Interference

Nippon Government Not to Meddle in Cinema Industry, Says Allied GHQ

Envisioning the time "when the Japanese motion picture companies have demonstrated good faith," the Supreme Allied Commander on Wednesday issued a directive embodying the initial steps toward the industry's self-policing operation, according to a PRO announcement.

Implementing earlier directives concerned with freedom of speech and freedom of thought, Wednesday's directive strictly forbade any further Japanese Government interference with the making and exhibiting policies of the Japanese motion picture industry.

Included in the directive was abolishment of enforcement of all laws which impose restrictions and/or make the cinema a propaganda instrument. No punitive action shall be taken against any individual or company exercising the right of freedom of speech. All laws inconsistent with the above will be repealed, the directive continued.

Other sections forbade police interference and repealed the broad discretionary powers formerly given to the police to control personnel practice and financial policy, control the proportion of non-Japanese films shown in Japan, inspect minutes of stockholders meetings, and even to forbid actors to appear in public in stage costume. They were further directed to strictly observe the spirit of the directive in all of its phases.

Safety regulations and zoning laws, currently in force will not be repealed until the Japanese Government devises new laws to protect the general public from building and fire hazards common to the industry.

According to the directive its purpose is to free the Japanese motion picture industry from Government domination and to permit it to reflect the democratic aspirations of the Japanese people.

FINANCE OFFICIALS RESIGN

Shibusawa, However, Is Opposed to Mass Resignations

Following up similar steps taken by top-ranking officials of the Transportation and Commerce and Industry Ministries, all bureau directors of the Finance Ministry recently handed in their resignations to Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, reports the Mainichi. It is expected that the Finance Minister, while reserving these resignations, will shortly effect removals of high officials in his Ministry.

These resignations ought to have been submitted to Juichi Tsushima, former Finance Minister, but were reserved by the Vice-Minister of Finance in view of the confusing situation resulting from the Cabinet reshuffle.

Viscount Shibusawa, however, is opposed to mass resignation and it is understood that he was decided to dispose of the matter in consideration of individual cases and the operation of the Ministry's official administration.

Meanwhile, younger officials of the same Ministry are manifesting dissatisfaction over the luke-warm attitude of the Finance Minister, attributing the slow progress of countermeasures to check inflation and steps to compensate for the losses suffered by munitions factories to the Minister's failure to solve the question.

American Scientists To Meet

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The largest scientific organization in the world, American Association for the Advancement of Science, announced that it will hold its first full-scale meeting since 1940 in St. Louis next March. It is expected that researches that have accumulated during the five years of war would be made public.

Allied Forces Shift Nippon Gold Hoard

Being Moved From Mint to Bank of Japan Under Heavy U.S. Guard

Allied Military authorities at 8:30 a.m. on Thursday began transferring the 350 tons of gold and silver bullion from the bombed-out Japanese Government Mint to the vaults of the Bank of Japan in down-town Tokyo, according to a PRO release the same day.

The transfer will require about five days and Japanese labor will be used to load and unload the trucks as they shuttle between the mint and the bank. The treasure will be guarded on its journey by troops of the First Cavalry Division.

Three convoys of four trucks each will be kept running between the two places, each convoy guarded by two armored cars. One non-commissioned officer and eight men will be assigned as guards for the trucks of each convoy, in addition to the armored car crews of three men each. The shuttle route will cover approximately six miles. Both the mint and the Bank of Japan are in the city of Tokyo.

The mint is composed of eight or ten buildings which were badly hit during the last bombing raids on Tokyo. Some of the silver has been lying in the open but has always been kept under guard. Other subterranean vaults are intact.

Heavy rains and rupture of wells in the ground during the bombing raids resulted in the flooding of some compartments of the mint. Some of the gold was under water until U.S. Army Engineers pumped the water out of the flooded areas.

To Use Bank Vaults

Current plans call for concentration of Japanese gold, silver and platinum holdings in the vaults of the Bank of Japan in Tokyo and Osaka pending disposition of the valuables under Washington direction.

The transfer, Thursday, is the first large-scale step in the move to gather in such holdings from all parts of Japan and concentrate them in the vaults in two cities. It was preceded by two smaller movements in which some 35 tons of silver were brought in from a Japanese naval installations and 12 boxes of platinum, gold, diamonds and diamond dust were brought in after an Allied searching detail had found them buried under a chicken coop on top of a bleak Nasu mountain near Kuroiso, 1200 miles north of Tokyo.

The search for this latter hoard started when a First Cavalry Division unit went to the Naval Technical Research Laboratory near Tokyo to take possession of a reported 68,620 grams of platinum. There, it was learned from Japanese officials that certain platinum and diamonds had been moved last March to Kuroiso. Guards and an armored car from the First Cavalry made the trip and, guided by Japanese, found the treasure.

Treasure Hoard Found

On the top of Nasu mountain, the searching party located one box of gold, diamonds and platinum under the stairway of a private house, one more under the floor of an adjacent chicken house and 10 more buried outside the chicken house.

In charge of the present transport of treasure is Captain L. R. Ward of Interlaken, N.J. assistant enemy property custodian of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP. Lieutenant Colonel E. Franklin of Rockville Center, L.I. is enemy property custodian.

Captain Roy Katz of Brooklyn, N.Y. of the section's Property Control branch will be in charge of receipt of the gold and silver at the bank.

Locke Meets Shidehara

Edwin A. Locke, President Truman's personal envoy who is currently staying in Tokyo on his way to Chungking, met Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara in a half-hour conference Thursday morning at the latter's official residence. He was accompanied by Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa.

Hurley Returning To China

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, will return to his post after a short rest in the United States, James Byrnes, Secretary of State, disclosed on October 13.

Bans Entry Into Manchuria

Domei

SEOUL, October 17.—Request by American correspondents that they be permitted to visit Manchuria has been turned down by the Russians without explanation, the United Press reported on October 13.

Control of Diseases Here Is Big Problem

Allies Taking Every Possible Measure to Guard Health Of Occupation Army

Epidemic typhus, long associated with war and its subsequent famine, is the major problem confronting the Public Health Section of the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers, according to Colonel C. F. Sams, chief of the Section, says a PRO press release.

One of the most dangerous of communicable diseases, especially during the forthcoming winter months with their attendant shortages of housing, clothing and food, typhus' control depends upon a strict, discipline of vaccination, rodent control, delousing of personnel and clothing by the use of DDT, and cleanliness. Public health officers, working in close cooperation with representatives of the United States Typhus Commission and its executive officer, Colonel Joseph Sadusk, are already instituting these controls in the affected areas. It is expected the above measures, already proven effective in the ETO, will keep typhus under control during the following months.

Other major infectious diseases complicating the occupation include dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and the venereal diseases. Dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and other "filth diseases" normally have a high incidence in the Orient. Neglect of sewage and water systems during the war years and disruption caused by bombings have accentuated this rate, as has the shortage of salt from which chlorine for water purification is derived.

However, this group of sickness normally has its highest incidence during summer months and the health authorities feel that regardless of the decay in water purification practice in urban Japanese areas, the cold weather will assist in keeping the incidence of infection down until such time as a satisfactory control can be re-established. As the army controls its own water supply, it is felt that this, combined with GI sanitation methods and vaccines will prove effective in keeping such diseases from military personnel.

The attack on venereal diseases has been highlighted by the placing of all "joro" and "geisha-joro, houses off limits to the troops of the command; and by a Japanese police round-up of all infected inmates for medical treatment.

The above diseases because of their relatively high degree of incidence and their ease of transmission, are considered by Colonel Sams to provide the greatest danger to the occupation forces and to the Japanese civilian population. Tuberculosis provides another major health problem in Japan, but is less acutely contagious and is thereby less of a menace to the occupation troops.

The public health chief pointed out that determination of vital statistics has been made difficult because there has been a complete breakdown of these Japanese services since 1942; and the population shifts, due to the bombings of metropolitan areas, have made accurate per centage determinations almost impossible.

The repatriation of several million Japanese civilians and soldiers will further complicate the problem. At present there are 10 quarantine ports of entry in Japan; and if they are to satisfactorily handle the great burden to be placed upon them their facilities will have to be materially enlarged and improved.

As an example delousing equipment available consists of the old-fashion steam cabinets rather than DDT equipment. To remedy this situation directives went out this week to American army and navy headquarters in the port areas affected directing them to supervise Japanese control of all returned expatriates and to establish DDT delousing facilities at each port. These measures are designed to prevent the increase in Japan of any internationally recognized quarantinable diseases.

Repair of water and sewage facilities, rodent control, and an increased development of Japanese public health programs are expected to materially reduce communicable disease rates throughout the empire thereby reducing the hazard to the health of the occupation troops.

Athletics For Pacific GI's

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Expanded program of athletics for the armies of occupation in the Pacific was revealed by the War Department with the announcement that prominent civilian and military coaches and instructors are on their way to Manila to set up athletic and coaching schools throughout the Pacific area.

Repatriating Reich Nationals

Domei

BERLIN, October 15.—The American military government for Austria announced in Salzburg on October 11 that all Germans now living in the American zone of occupation in Austria will be repatriated to Germany with the exception of those who were persecuted by the Nazis for religious, political or racial reasons.

Tokyo Rose Imprisoned On Charge of Treason; Tomkinson Also Held

Iva Toguri, better known as Tokyo Rose, has been placed in Yokohama prison, Eighth Army headquarters has announced. Investigation by the CIC personnel of the Eighth Army indicates that the former propaganda broadcaster is an American citizen. She is detained on a charge of treason. Arrest and imprisonment of Patrick Tomkinson, alias Sadao Kawaguchi, an American citizen charged with aiding the Japanese during the war by acting as Japanese army interpreter, and also with committing atrocities against American prisoners of war, was also announced by Eighth Army headquarters. Tomkinson is being held in the XI Corps stockade at Yokohama.

NEW U.S. PLANE PLANNED

Lockheed Engineers to Make Flight Possible Greater Than Sound Speed

Domei

CHICAGO, October 14.—Flying Magazine in its October 9 issue reported that Lockheed Corporations' aviation engineers have combined jet power and wing airfoil improvements to make flight possible at a speed greater than the speed of sound which equals 763 miles an hour at sea level. The magazine said the supersonic plane would fly in ionosphere above stratosphere and that the Lockheed's experience in producing jet shooting star plane with a speed of over 550 miles per hour pointed the way toward overcoming air compressibility previously blocking supersonic flight.

Radio Controlled Plane

Domei

DAYTON, October 13.—A radio controlled crewless airplane made its first inter-city flight yesterday when the army demonstrated the "push button war" of future as a preview feature of the Air Force Fair at Wright Field here, the army's principle air laboratory. The plane controlled by radio operators aboard a "mother" plane flew from Lockburse Army air base near Columbus, to Wright Field, taking off and landing without a crew aboard.

EISENHOWER MAKES DENIAL

Says Occupation Army Has Not Fallen Down in De-Nazifying Germany

General Dwight Eisenhower denied at the press conference on Saturday that American occupation forces are falling down on their jobs of de-Nazifying and demilitarizing Germany, according to a Berlin report. The general declared that the army has been directed to uproot Nazism in every shape and form and they are resolved to do it.

He said that the new Bavarian military government from which General George Patton was recently removed as commander, is showing excellent progress in de-Nazifying that German province and added that the occupation and the governing of Germany is even more difficult than running an army in combat.

Brazil Getting U.S. Planes

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 15.—The United States Embassy announced on October 12 that the United States will supply Brazil with a large number of surplus army air force planes, giving Brazil the largest fleet of commercial planes in Latin America. Fifteen Douglas DC-5's already have arrived in Natal, and although the Embassy did not specify the exact number of planes involved, the newspaper Folha Carioca estimated it at 60. The newspaper also added that planes which are new with enough spare parts to last for five years were sold to Brazil at less than half their cost.

Morgan Succeeds Alexander

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Lieutenant General W. D. Morgan has been appointed Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater in succession to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and General Joseph T. McNarney temporarily in command since the departure of Field Marshal Alexander, it was announced by the White House on October 12. Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgeway, who is about to succeed General McNarney in command of the U.S. Army Forces in Italy, will assume the duties of deputy to the Supreme Commander. General McNarney is being ordered to Washington for a new assignment

15 Nations Ratify Charter

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Fifteen of the 50 United Nations have deposited their ratifications of the United Nations Charter, the State Deparment announced on October 12. The Philippines, Chile and Paraguay were the latest to do so and 28 nations must ratify to bring the charter into effect.

Death of Coal Miner Is Probed by Lawyer

Head Severed From Body to Investigate Real Cause Of Mysterious Case

The "Namakubi" case in Nagakura, mystery of a head recently severed from the body of a man in Nagakura, Ibaraki Prefecture, has come to occupy the forefront of the attention of the public as Hiroshi Masaki, famous lawyer of Tokyo, moves to insure that the man responsible for the death of a coal miner, owner of the severed head in question, will be brought to justice, according to Domei.

He says that he must have public opinion on his side if he is to be completely successful in getting at the truth of the case which is now in the hands of Judge Numa of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Masaki already has on his side Naoshi Ohara, former Justice Minister, and a large number of lawyers in practice, all of whom are anxious to have the Supreme Court clarify the case, the mystery of which as they hold the law courts have so far been successful in preventing the world from penetrating.

The case arose out of the death of Toru Otsui, 47, overseer of men employed at the Kamo coal mine in the village of Nagakura in Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, on January 22, 1944, while he was detained at the Omiya police station, pending the investigation of the charge of gambling on which he had been arrested. The circumstances of the man's death were mysterious.

Otsuka Is Suspected

The residents of the village of Nagakura remembered that the owner of the Nakahashi coal mine which was in a legal dispute with the Kamo mine over the line demarcating the two mines was on unusually close terms with Kiyotsugu Otsuka, chief of the Economic Section of the Omiya police station, who had examined Otsuki before the latter was found dead in the detention room of the station. The suspicions naturally settled upon Otsuka. The authorities of the Omiya police station declared that Otsuki's death was due to apoplexy.

Relatives, who were present at an autopsy subsequently performed, were positive they saw marks of bruises on the body. Upon consultation with Mrs. Katsuko Sato, proprietress of the Kamo coal mine, and Mr. Ujiiye, in charge of the mine, they put the matter of clarifying the true cause of Osuki's death in the hands of Mr. Masaki.

Mr. Masaki at once proceeded to the place where Otsuki was buried, which was at an extremity of the village of Nagakura He exhumed the body. He satisfied himself that there were marks of bruises on the body. He cut off the head, and brought it back to Tokyo with him.

An examination of the head by Dr. Furuhata, professor at Tokyo Imperial University and an authority on medical jurisprudence, showed that an injury caused to the brain by the application of force from the outside caused the death of the man.

Mr. Masaki reported to the Imperial Law Assoctaion the result of the examination of the head and asked it to help him to ascertain whether the death of Osuki was not due to physical injuries caused by police officers.

Diet Lawyers Approached

The association assembled a group of lawyers in the Diet to interest itself in the case. Michiyo Iwamura, Justice Minister, was approached, and promised to have Procurator Murakami of the Tokyo Court of Appeal to delve into the whole matter. On the other hand the judicial authorities threaten to take action against Mr. Masaki on the ground that he had mutilated a dead human body.

By this time another authority on medical jurisprudence at the request of the judicial authorities had examined the head and arrived at a different conclusion to that of Dr. Furuhata. Upon orders from the court investigating the case Dr. Furuhata and Dr. Nakadate, professor at Keio University, proceeded to Nagakura for an examination of the body from which the head had been severed. Both authorities were sure there were marks of extrnal injuries on the body. Thereupon the Imperial Law Association filed a letter of complaint against Otsuka, with the Procurators Office of the Mito District Court.

Otsuka was put on trial on September 14. More than 70 persons testified against the accused. To the surprise of the judicial world the presiding judge acquitted Otsuka on grounds of insufficiency of evidence. The Tokyo Court of Appeal was appealed and that court, breaking all precedent, referred the case to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Masaki told Domei that he was not sure all residents of the village of Nagakura would back him in his attempt at getting at the true cause of the death of Osuki's death because they hold officials in high esteem and tend to allow their opinion to be influenced by them. He took occasion to make the comment that a new Japan will not emerge so long as the people regard officials as the residents of the village of Naganuma do.

Culture Meet in London Will Be Held November 1 By United Nations Organ

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The State Department announced Monday that it has been informed by the British Government that the educational and cultureal conference of the United Nations Organization will convene as scheduled in London on November 1. About 30 nations have accepted invitations to send delegates to London, the Department announced, adding that it expects to make public soon the names of the members and advisers of the U.S. delegation. It is planned to have the U.S. delegation meet in Washington for consultation on October 25. It will leave for London by ship and plane on October 27.

LT. COL. STONE GOING HOME

1st Cavalry Division Officer Took Part in Four Campaigns

WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO, October 18.—Lieutenant Colonel Edmund P. Stone, Pomona, California, is returning home on temporary duty, after serving 27 months overseas with the 1st Cavalry Division. The Colonel was graduated from Pomona High School, and from Pomona College with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

He served with the 91st Division during the first World War, and with the 44th Infantry Battalion as Battalion Intelligence Officer, and later as Battalion Commander.

He shipped to Australia with the Division in June 1943 and has participated in all of the Division's four campaigns. He wears the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre Medal which bears campaign stars for New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands, Leyte and Luzon. The Philippine Liberation Medal was awarded to him personally by the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, for special services rendered to the Philippine nation. The Colonel has also received a Navy Letter of Recommendation, and the Purple Heart, awarded for wounds received in action.

As Inspector General, Colonel Stone is a member of Major General William C. Chase's special staff and in this capacity, is a direct representative of the Inspector General of the Army, and of the Secretary of War.

Before leaving the Philippines he conducted an investigation of the atrocities perpetrated at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines, by the Japanese. The Allied War Crimes Commission is now making their decisions regarding war criminals, on the basis of the reports of Colonel Stone.

NIPPON SHIPS TAKEN OVER

Seized by U.S., Chinese Navies in China Coast except at Chushan

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 15.—Nearly all Japanese naval vessels and installations on the China coast with the exception of those at Chushan Islands off Chekiang have been taken over by the United States and Chinese navies, the Chinese naval headquarters announced today.

American forces have seized Japanese ships and shore installations at Tsingtao, Chinwangtao and Tientsin, while the Chinese navy assisted by American forces has taken over the Japanese naval units at Canton and Amoy. Those at Nanking, Nanchang, Kiukiang and Shanghai were seiezd earlier. The naval communique added that the surrender of the Japanese units in Chushan Islands is continuing in an orderly fashion.

Replacing GI's In Europe

Domei

BERLIN, October 15.—General Eisenhower's Headquarters announced the army plans to send 135,000 troops to Europe by January to replace all occupation soldiers in Europe who have more than 14 service points.

Living in Prison Hell Bared by Red Leader

Miyamoto Confined for 11 Years Without Trial—Horror, Torture Told

Kenji Miyamoto, leader of the Proletarian Cultural Federation, who has been serving a penal sentence for the last 11 years, after his arrest on the charge of having played a main role in the Communist lynching incident, was released on the morning of October 17 and greeted by his wife, Mrs. Yuriko Chujo, noted proletarian literary writer, whom he married while imprisoned, reports Domei.

Mr. Miyamoto was arrested on December 2, 1934, but was detained without trial for 11 years because he refused to give in to the persecution and torture. In May of this year he was finally sentenced to penal servitude for life and sent to the Abashiri prison in the Hokkaido. His deeply-furrowed face revealed the sufferings he had had to endure for the past 11 years, but his eyes shone, demonstrating his firm determination.

Recalling the torture and hardships he went through Mr. Miyamoto said, "On the charge of an attempted murder I was arrested, but the arrest was made to cover up the unscrupulous method used in the round-up of spies. Some day I will be able to disclose it all. The torture I went through was so terriffic that I can hardly describe it in words. Sometimes I was tied to a chair and struck with a big stick. Eitaro Noro, one of the fellow-Communists, succumbed to the torture. In mid-winter I was forced to sit for many hours in a cold room handcuffed and shackled. The first trial was conducted in 1940. I was very sick suffering from tuberculosis and had a hemorrhage during the trial, but the prison doctor, Komata, did nothing about it. He is a cruel man and even prison wardens were indignant at his cruelty. He is the very man whose cruel treatment hastened the death of Kiyoshi Miki, noted thinker and liberal author."

Queried as to his plan for the future, he replied, "There is no other way for me but to follow the road I believe right. I am resolved to fight on the popular front side-by-side with my fellow-Communists, with the aim of eradicating the privilaged class. As to the foodstuff problem, there will be no solution unless farmers are given certain arable lands and allowed to control agricultural products. If such a measure is adopted, farmers will be encouraged to exert further efforts toward increased production."

Bridge Work Stopped

The United States army has stopped work on the Santa Ana bridge across the Pasig River in Manila as many of the Manila-based personnel have been redeployed homewards, according to a Manila report on Tuesday. Also the army is reducing gradually its street repair activity and is concentrating on other projects of a central military nature, and there is an increase of motor traffic in Manila. The army now has 138,000 vehicles in the city compared with 52,000 vehicles registtred for the entire island group in the prewar period.

Gen. Rose En Route U.S.

Domei

HONOLULU, October 17.—Brigadier General William Rose, senior military adviser to the Philippines High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, arrived here on October 12 along with a number of his aides en route to Washington. General Rose will submit his reoprt based on inspection of several weeks in the islands. He declared the supply problems in the war-damaged Philippines was serious and that the commission expected to lead "Spartan existence" in Manila.

McCarthy Quits Cabinet Post

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—President Truman has accepted the resignation of Frank McCarthy as Assistant Secretary of State, the White House announced on October 12.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (12 Oct. 45) PH

October 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan.

1. The planting, cultivation, or growth of narcotic seeds or plants is prohibited. All narcotic seeds or plants which are now planted, being cultivated or grown will be destroyed immediately. The quantity so destroyed, date and method of destruction, location and ownership of the fields or areas will be reported to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within thirty days.

2. The importation of narcotics by any person is prohibited, except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. The exportation or manufacture of narcotics is prohibited.

4. All stocks of crude, semi-processed or smoking opium; crude or semi-processed cocaine; heroin and marijuana (Cannabis Sativa L) are hereby frozen and the removal, destruction, use or sale thereof or of any books or records thereof is prohibited except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

5. All existing records of narcotic transactions in narcotics shall be maintained.

6. Definitions:

a. Narcotic or Narcotics shall include Opium, Cocaine, Morphine, Heroin, Marijuana (Cannabis Sativa L), their seeds and plants, and every substance in any way derived therefrom, or any mixture or preparation thereof.

b. Heroin shall include any derivative, compound, salt, mixture, or preparation thereof.

c. Person shall include physicians, dealers, apothecaries, government monopolies, and all other individuals, depositories, partnerships, corporations, unincorporated business firms or associations, and all responsible members thereof.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 311.1 (16 Oct. 45) GC October 16, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Regulations controlling Mail, Baggage and Passengers on Air Courier.

1. Refer to our radio ZAX 6696 in which it was stated that details as to control of Japanese mail and passengers carried by air courier service would be issued at a later date. You are informed that effective this date the following regulations will govern control of mail, baggage and passengers carried by air courier service:

a. All baggage including mail bags will be subject to inspection by the pilot of the aircraft to insure that nothing is being carried that will jeopardize the safe conduct of the flight, such as weapons, explosives and the like.

b. The Japanese Government will insure that only those persons conducting official business authorized by the Japanese Government will use this air courier service. This courier service will not be used to conduct commercial or private business.

c. A passenger list for each flight will be furnished to the pilot of the aircraft before loading. This list will contain each passenger's name, his official title, a brief statement of business he is conducting, point of departure and destination.

d. The pilot of the aircraft has the right to refuse passage to anyone violating these and other regulations governing this air courier service.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 132 (10 45) ESS October 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Freezing Accounts of Toshio Kamiyama.

1. You will immediately freeze by telegraph all accounts of Toshio Kamiyama, former Assistant Secretary, Accounts Section, Korean Government, including his accounts with Fukuoka Branch, Yasuda Bank.

2. You will immediately furnish this Headquarters, bank statements of all the above accounts from August 1, 1945 to date of freezing which will include all entries made on such accounts. You will further furnish detailed edscriptions and explanations of each entry.

3. You will report immediately to this Headquarters the action taken to comply with these requirements, and the date the required statements, descriptions and explanations will be submitted.

4. An acknowledgement of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

Monarchy for Spain Mooted by Leaders

Franco and Don Juan Start Negotiations in Lausanne For Its Restoration

Domei

LAUSANNE, October 16.—Negotiations for the restoration of Spanish Monarchy, between Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco and Don Juan, Spanish pretender for restoration of Spanish Monarchy, have been reopened in Lausanne with the arrival here from Spain of millionaire industrialist Jose Maria Oriel, who is known to be General Franco's personel envoy for these discussions.

Spanish quarters commenting on the present talks stated yesterday that General Franco was willing to resign and leave the public scene at the right moment for the good of his country to allow a "peaceful evolution" of Spanish affairs.

The general impression in monarchist quarters here, however, is that the Chief of State is still trying to secure for himself a position of power under the Monarchy although Don Juan has repeatedly stressed that he is not willingly to collaborate with General Franco or is even disposed to accept the Throne from his hands.

No agreement on General Franco's position under the restored Monarchy so far has been reached in the present discussions according to monarchist circles here. Mr. Oriel himself is planning to return to Spain on Wednesday only to come back to Lausanne in the immediate future for further negotiations.

Named As Jewish Adviser

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Judge Simon H. Rifking of the U.S. District Court in New York City, has been appointed an adviser to General Eisenhower on Jewish matters in the American zone of occupation, Secretary of War Robert Patterson announced.

Discusses Seized Assets

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, conferred with representatives of foreign business interests in Shanghai on business problems and Chinese officials on the disposition of seized Japanese property, according to a report from that city on Tuesday.

Polish Envoy To U.S. Picked

Domei

LONDON, October 15.—Professor Oscar Lange of the University of Chicago's Economic Department, who is now in Poland, has been appointed as Polish Ambassador to the United States, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency in Warsaw.

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5-Year Railway Plan To Start in January

Government Plans Restoration, Extension, Improvement of Lines

A five-year plan for restoration, extension and improvement of Government railways will be launched in January next year, the Asahi reports.

The plan contains three parts. The first will restore the Government lines which were suspended during the war. The second will develop those railways which are necessary for the development of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The third will speed up the eletrification of railways. The plan also provides for work preparatory to the construction of a new railway line between Tokyo and Shimonoseki.

There are 23 lines which were suspended during the war. These will be reopened to the public during the next five years. And lines with a total mileage of 200 kilometers, are expected to be reopened next year at an estimated cost of ¥8,520,000,000.

The second part of the five year plan will help to solve the problem of facilitating the transportation of agricultural products, fish and minerals from the places of origin to places where they are conditioned for civilian uses. The location of the new lines will be determined by the authorities of the Transportation Ministry with reference to the project for the development of the Tohoku District and the Hokkaido. The expenditure for the new trunk lines next year is estimated to amount to ¥27,000,000.

Electrification Needed

The question of electrifying the railways is increasing in urgency as the coal famine continues. The proposal is for trunk lines and sharply grading lines to be electrified so as to help solve the problem of electrifying agriculture. Lines with a total mileage of 50 kilometers, including the Yamate freight line, the Takasaki line between Omiya and Takasaki, the Joetsu line between Takasaki and Nagaoka, and the Tokaido line between Numazu and Hamamatsu, will be electrified next year. At the same time a power station is to be located at Kawasaki and 18 sub-stations will be constructed. The projects are estimated to cost ¥25,800,000.

¥1½ Million for Repairs

In view of the urgent necessity of facilitating the transportation of passengers and luggage, the Transportation Ministry is expected to spend ¥1,480,000,000 next year for the repair of damage on trains and other facilities of the state railways. In this connection, the Ministry has requested the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers for its understanding, aid and permissions for various plans.

The speedy restoration of railway service to the system in operation till October of last year and the building of the maximum number of trains are being planned by the Transportation Ministry. However, in view of the fact that the transportation capacity for next year is limited to the transport of only 2,320,000,000 people, limitation on traveling still must be enforced in the coming year.

Freight Transportation

Considerable decrease of transportation is being anticipated due to the suspension of war materials, but, on the other hand, the demand of the transportation will increase as a result of the reconstruction of the war devastated areas and restoration of the peacetime industry circles and common necessities such as provisions and fertilizer. Moreover, in view of the present situation of the coast and sea traffice facilities, the minimum transporting capacity of about 150,000,000 tons should be secured for the next year. Along with the restoration of various railway facilities, the transport capacities will be raised to more than 176,000,000 tons by the early part of 1951.

Rolling Stock

The following number of cars will be constructed during this year and the following year in parallel with the strengthening of the repair and reconstruction of cars destroyed by air raids or those out of commission: 781 locomotives, 1,436 passenger cars, 1,150 electric cars, and 5,035 freight cars.

Ferry Boats

With the salvage and repairing of four ships, including the Shokei, the Seikan No. 6, Kongo and Atei, a total of 23 passenger-cargo ferry boats between Aomori and Hakodate, aggregating 73,800 tons, will be constructed newly.

Priority Material

For this year and next the following necessary amount of materials besides considerable quantities of special steel, non-ferous and light metals is planned to be assured preferentially. The list of required materials includes: 802,700 tons of ordinary steel, 33,261 tons of copper, 2,469,240 cubic meters of lumber, 17,232,000 railroad ties, 726,570 tons of cement as well as dynamite, fuel, oil, cotton, rubber and other materials.

The Niigata plant of the Niigata Iron Works and 24 other factories engaged in wartime production will be converted for the manufacture of railway cars and signal apparatuses. Eighteen other factories including the Nakajima Airplane Factory in Omiya will start anew as repair shops. Also a considerable number of other factories will be converted for the manufacture of general railroad supplies.

Special U.S. Agents Uncover Hidden Hoards Of Bullion and Diamonds in 'Treasure Hunt'

The man who fell into the creek and came up with his pockets full of fish was playing in hard luck compared with CIC Special Agent Ed Hauts, says a PRO press release.

Special Agent Hauts, who was taking part in the seizure of precious metals in and around Tokyo a few days ago, had gone to a wrecked building where information indicated some treasure had been stored during the war. He was making his way across the wreckage toward the strong box, which seemed a likely place to look.

Stepping on a sheet of corrugated metal, it gave way beneath him and he almost fell on his face. He pushed it aside so that the next man could avoid the pitfall, and to his astonishment he gazed down upon a fortune in silver ingots which the Japanese had failed to list on any of their reports on the wealth of the nation.

And this incident in the great Japanese treasure hunt is rivalled by the experienced of Special Agent Wesley P. McNeed, whose home is in Klamath Falls, Oregon. In checking the records at one place where precious metals had been found, he came upon a reference to jewels and asked the Japanese custodian what it meant.

By way of reply the Japanese went to a safe and brought back what appeared to McNeed to be a loosely wrapped pound of hamburger. But when the package was unwrapped, 8,000 carats of diamonds rolled out in a glittering cascade on the table before him.

"I asked the Japanese why he hadn't said anything about the diamonds when we were searching for the treasure of the place," Special Agent McNeed said, "and the only reply I got was that no one had asked him about diamonds. The day before, however, only gold and silver had been found."

Confiscating of the precious metals by XI Corps troops under order from the General Headquarters has proceeded at a rapid pace despite the inadequacy of the existing records and the strange 'storing' policy utilized by the Japanese. Of the seven caches that came under investigation five were at Japanese military installations and the other two at precious metal factories. These have since been supplemented by others.

Movement upon the reported hoards followed a carefully laid plan which called for a reconnaissance of the locations and simultaneous raids. It was expected that the Japanese officials would cooperate, but the American groups, consisting of Infantrymen, CIC agents and skilled metallurgists, were prepared for any alternative.

The 'treasure hunt' aspect of the search had variations of an unexpected nature. Bullion was turned up in the homes of college professors, some was discovered in warehouses, and even nondescript shacks yielded some of Japan's treasure. Plots of ground, unguarded and scarcely marked, gave way to picks and shovels to reveal wealth.

In one instance it was reported that a factory owner claimed part of the uncovered silver as his own. The records? Unfortunately, the fire bombs had done their job—too well.

Japanese cooperation generally was considered good by Major James B. Ranschoff, Jr. of San Francisco, XI Corps staff officer. "There have been cases," said the Major, "Where they have led us to hidden metals that were absolutely unrecorded and might never have been found."

TO ABOLISH CENSOR SETUP

Information Board Also to End Policy of Guiding People

The Board of Information will be fundamentally reorganized it was decided by the Government at the Cabinet Council held on October 16, at which President Tatsuo Kawai submitted a plan for the Board's reorganization.

By the proposed reorganization, the Board will change from its former policy of guiding the people to that of stimulating their cultural advance. The most important change planned is the abolition of the Censor Section, with the cancellation of all Imperial ordinances based on the General Mobilization Law. It is also proposed to reduce the personnel of the Board by one half, and the new officials will be announced when the new regulations for its organization are made public.

After the reorganization, the Board will operate for effecting the freedom of speech in radio broadcasting and other activities, the advance of the level of the cultural standard of the people, stimulation of and aid to new cultural movements, investigation into domestic and foreign public opinions, and adjustment of various relations with the Supreme Command of Allied Powers.

After the reorganization, the Board will consist of four departments, Secretariat, Information, Culture and Reference.

TO MAKE LIST OF VOTERS

As it has become urgent to make out a list of voters because of the decision reached at the Cabinet Council held on October 13 to lower the age limit of voters from 25 to 20 and also to enfranchise women, it has been decided to use the census to be taken on November 1 as the basis for making the list of franchise holders.

Consequently, items to be reported in the census on November 1 are to include the date of birth, besides the name, permanent address, present address and sex. When the census reports are examined and tabulated, they will be used to compile the list of franchise holders.

But this measure concerns only the new franchise holders brought into being because of the lowering of the voting age and the enfranchisement of women, as the list of former franchise holders has already been formed as of September 15.

CORRECTION

In the October 17th issue of our paper regarding the story, Police Return Swords, on page 3, we regret that through our mistranslation it was erroneously reported that the Metropolitan Police had begun returning the Japanese swords, sabers, rifles and pistols, collected from the citizens, to their former owners. The story should have read that the police had begun turning over the weapons to the Allied Headquarters and not to the citizens.

MORE NATIONAL PARKS SET

Japan to Become Real Land for Tourists

The state selection of an additional six national parks, Mt. Chichibu, Oshima Island Mt., Amagi, Shima Peninsula, Lake Biwa, Mt. Kongo Koya, and Mt. Hidehiko of Yabakei Ravines is shortly expected in compliance with an active move by Gyoji Arai, Executive Director of the Japan Travel Corporation, Dr. Takeshi Tamura, authority on national park planning and others.

The selection is being watched with much interest by the quarters concerned because these quarters are convinced that it will provide this country, subjected many years to destruction and weariness of war, with a way to make a new start as a country for tourists.

It is noteworthy that contrary to the existing national parks which are scattered far and wide in the country, the projected national parks which are scattered far and wide in the country, the projected national parks were selected in consideration of public convenience and the location of the cities where the occupation forces are stationed and are actually located within a distance of a few hours ride and are suitable for a one-day or over-night trips.

The selection of these parks was conducted under the principle that the scenic places to be selected must be healthy places and suitable for the benefit of the public, that they must be filled with shrines, Buddhist temples, historic spots and other objects of interest, that they must be free from consideration for industrial activities including hydro-electricity, agriculture, forestry, etc.

It is naturally intended that in case the Army's land or factories dispersed from city areas which spoil the scenery of the projected national parks are found around them they will have to be removed.

The national parks existing in the country at present are Unzen and Mt. Kirishima, the Inland Sea, Akan Lake, Mt. Daisetsu, Nikko, the mountain ranges in Central Japan, Mt. Aso, Lake Towada, Mt. Fuji and Hakone, Mt. Yoshino-Kumano and Mt. Daisen.

Obituary

Princess Dowager Etsuko Ichijo, 68, wife of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo, passed away at the villa of Marquis Hosokawa at Akakura Hot Springs, Niigata, on October 14. Services were held for the Princess at the villa on October 16.

Kyukin Susukida, well-known poet during the Meiji Era, died of a prolonged sickness on October 9 at his home in Okayama Prefecture. He was 69 years old.

Naruo Kobayashi, chairman of the Japan Song Writers' Association, died at the age of 66 on October 1 at Gora, Hakone.

Shigezo Hayashi, president of the Korean Development Bank, died on October 3 of pleurisy at the Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. He was a native of Fukuoka Prefecture and was 61 years of age.

Nagayo Motoori, 62, famed composer, died after suffering from kidney trouble which later developed into acute pneumonia on October 14 at his Setagaya home. Mr. Motoori was once an assistant professor of Tokyo Music School and was noted as the composer of children's songs including such numbers as "A Blue-Eyed Doll" and "A Full Moon on the Fifteenth Night."

Educator Denounces Big Stick Militarism

Minister Maeda Promises Education Reform, Purge of Former Abuses

Education Minister Tamon Maeda, speaking at a conference of educators held at the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School on Monday, emphasized that militarism and narrow nationalism must be wiped out from Japan's educational world. Minister Maeda also expressed his intention of revising the school curricula, text-books and other educational materials.

"There has been a deplorable tendency," stated Mr. Maeda, "to overestimate this country's merits while despising those of other nations. Outright imperialism was advocated by megalomaniacs." He stressed the necessity of humble reflection over past wrongs on the part of educationalists and promised to purge the fanatic militarists and extreme nationalists among them.

The Education Minister pointed out that rampant militarism has deprived the people of the ability to observe things correctly, stifled the development of sound political ideologies and stripped the people of the courage and foresight to fight against evils. He ascribed the present tragedy to this condition and emphasized that henceforth the spirit of respecting truth and facts must be encouraged.

"Education must henceforth aim at the perfection of personal character," stated Mr. Maeda, "and this needs freedom." Freedom does not mean waywardness or indulgence; real freedom must be backed by a deep sense of responsibility, he said and believed freedom and responsibility are the basis of a sound democracy. Emphasizing that a healthy democratic administration must go side by side with sound political education, he declared that students must first of all be taught what a constitutional administration means, what is world peace, and what is the relation between the individual and a nation.

Mr. Maeda assured that the Education Ministry will shortly carry out a revision of carricula, text-books and other teaching materials and also will reintroduce and reinforce civic education. He admitted that heretofore the diploma was used to serve as nothing more than an "entrance ticket" to schools of higher grades and to the society. "Real ability of the individual student will be respected in the future," said the Minister, "and emphasis will be laid on the cultivation of moral character and enhancement of morality."

TO STUDY ECONOMIC ISSUES

State Minister Meetings Set to Ease Cabinet's Task

The Government has decided to hold the meetings of State Ministers concerned in economic matters which were first started by the former Cabinet, as measures concerning economic reconstruction have become numerous and important, and also because close coordination among all administrative Ministries has become necessary.

The meetings of State Ministers concerned in economic matters will be mainly attended by the Home, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Welfare and Transportation Ministers, and will be held whenever found necessary.

The aim of the meetings is to make previous consultations and discussions on various economic problems, in order to lessen the task and burden of the Cabinet, and at the same time to carry out economic administration thoroughly. Whenever necessary, other State Ministers may attend the meeting.

Nagasaki Airfield Built

An airfield, named "atomic field" in memory of the atomic bomb attack, has been built at Uragami in Nagasaki by Allied motor units and started operation on Saturday states Domei. The airdrome is 1,500 meters long and 150 meters wide with a 400-meter runway. It took only ten days for the Allied troops to construct the airfied, attesting to characteristic American efficiency. A single-winged scoutplane popularly called "flying jeep" was the first to take off from the "atomic field" on October 13.

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Gunpowder Explosion Kills One, Injures 300; Investigation Under Way

One person was killed, 300 injured and more than 60 houses were damaged when gunpowder kept in custody by the Okayama arms supply dumps in a field near the foot of Ishibikiyama in Fukuto-machi, Okayama Prefecture, exploded at 7:40 a.m. Tuesday. The assembly hall of the Fukuto Girls' High School, about eight meters away from the explosion, and four wings of the school dormitory were completely blown up. Four members of the teaching staff were seriously hurt and 20 pupils suffered minor injuries. Sergeant Major Ikuichi Fukuda, in charge of the supply dumps, killed himself immediately after the explosion. The case is now under investigation.

AIRPLANE WORKERS NABBED

Over 40 of Nakajima Company Taken For Stealing Food and Clothing

Over 40 members of the managing staff of the Otahara factory of the Nakajima Airplane Manufacturing Company were arrested by the Otahara police for complicity and embezzlement of food and clothing in the hubbub of the closing down of the factory with the close of war. Those arrested are Tsugumoto Minamidate, 56, vice-director of the Otahara factory; Rokuro Yagisawa, 37, head of the According Department; Hisa Kobiyama, 39, Service Department head; Soichiro Hitomi, 43, head of the Welfare Department, and others.

Upon the arrest previously of Lieutenant Colonel Amano, principal of the Youth School attached to the factory, for theft of supplies from the school, Yagisawa and Kobiyama, representing the rest, visited the home of Chief Sugaya of the Otahara Police Station in apprehension of discovery and tried to make a bribe of ¥3,000. Also they tried to bribe Judicial Police Officer Tsuchiya, but their actions led to their wholesale arrest. The present value of the goods appropriated by them is estimated about ¥200,000.

RADIO 'HAMS' ENCOURAGED

Seek Revival of Japanese Amateur Radio League

Some 300 Japanese amateur radio operators who were ordered to stop exchanging messages with foreign operators when the war broke out in 1941, are now seeking to revive the Japanese Amateur Radio League with the assistance of American amateurs now in Japan, according to Fumio Minozuma, operator of J2KG.

"There must be over 200,000 amateur radio operators in America, but there are only about 300 in Japan due to the strict rulings of the Communications Ministry," an amateur radio operator said. "We would like to have regulations similar to those of the Federal Communication Control in America. I met Major Earl J. Holliman, whose call sign is W5EUE, and discussed the revival of JAML, and he was very much in favor of this idea."

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Mecca of Omoto Cult Returned to Owners

Tenonkyo, Seized in 1935, Is Given Back to Deguchi Family

The Omoto incident which has been brought before the Kyoto courts from time to time since 1935, will be settled at last with the return of Tenonkyo, mecca of the Omoto cult, to the Deguchi family, founder of the cult, through the efforts of Hideo Yamazaki, Chief of the Kameoka Police, reports Domei.

Following the wholesale round-up of the Omoto followers on December 8, 1935, Tenonkyo which is located in Kameoka-cho, Minamikuwata-gun, Kyoto, in the southern suburbs of the city, was completely destroyed. The land which is 25,000 tsubo wide was formerly the site of the castle of Akechi Mitsuhide, feudal warlord.

While Wanisaburo Deguchi, founder of the Omoto cult, and his wife were kept incarcerated for over four months pending trial, the site of Tenonkyo was sold by the Kameoka police at the price of eight sen per one tsubo. The residents of Kameoka-cho then converted the place into a playground to be used by the youth corps. Recently, however, a part of the place was made into a vegetable garden.

In 1940 the Deguchi family instituted a suit against Kameoka-cho at the Kyoto District Court, demanding the return of the lost area on the ground that the officials concerned misused their authority when disposing of the property belonging to the Omoto cult headquarters. However, as the Omoto incident was brought up to the Supreme Court and no final decision was made there, nothing definite was decided at the Kyoto District Court regarding the suit.

The Omoto incident for which no verdict was given for 11 years was settled on September 8 of this year when all the Omoto followers except Mr. Wanisaburo Deguchi and a few others wh owere formerly connected with the publication of the Omoto organ, were given the verdict of not guilty by the Supreme Court. Due to the decision reached regarding the Omoto incident, the problem of Tenonkyo which was formerly brought to the Kyoto District Court seemed to be properly dealt with. Mr. Yamazaki who was an assistant police inspector at the time of the arrest of the Omoto followers, realized the abuse of official authorities in connection with the round-up of the Omoto believers and requested the town headman to return the Omoto property to its original owner. With the agreement of the town headman, the town assembly was held on October 15, and the return of the property was decided.

Religion Law Dropped

Tuesday's Cabinet meeting decided on the repeal of the Religious Organization Law in order to assure the freedom of religion.

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Clamping Down Bootlegging

In an effort to stop bootlegging and the sale of poisonous methyl alcohol, police stations throughout the Metropolis is to conduct thorough control of liquor storehouses from October 20, the Tokyo Shimbun reports. Due to shortage of liquor, the sale of methyl alcohol and poisonous whisky has become rampant, already exacting many victims including 13 who died from poison and others who became blind. The Metropolitan Police Board is reported to have arrested some dealers who were engaged in bootlegging.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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EXPERIENCED housekeeper and two young servants for foreign household. Good remuneration offered. Apply Box 68, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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COMPLETE double bedroom, living room and large sized dining room set in excellent condition. Please telephone to 48-2076.

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KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 87 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, haori, obi, for ladies. Apply weekdays only 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Mr. Kay, Cor. 5 floor Matsuki Building, Shimbashi, Tokyo. (One block from station.)

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria selection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramaphones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 8 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

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General

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By Directives Or By Self-Initiative

The past few weeks have seen the issuance of a number of directives by the Supreme Allied Headquarters ordering the Japanese Government to take various actions which should have been undertaken by the Japanese Government on its own initiative. Welcome as are the objectives of these directives to the vast majority of the Japanese people, no self-respecting Japanese can be particularly happy over the fact that his Government has been so slow and ineffectual as to require such prodding by the Allied authorities before it could take action.

There is no point in lamenting over what has already occurred nor in embarrassing the obviously harassed Government for its past failings. But it is to be highly desired that the Government clearly realize what is expected of it and anticipate its required tasks without waiting for directions from the Allied authorities. There has undoubtedly been an improvement in this respect since the establishment of the new Shidehara Cabinet, but there is still much to be done.

It should not be too hard for the Japanese Government to move rapidly ahead in carrying out the needed reforms without being constantly directed by the Allied Headquarters, for the objectives of the Japanese Government and of the Allied Powers are now one and the same. Inasmuch as Japan has accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, the aim of the Japanese Government is to carry out these terms, and there should be no difference in opinion between the Japanese Government and the Allied Headquarters which would require the latter to prod and guide the former at every step.

Does not the fact that so many directives have been necessary so far indicate, however, that the Japanese authorities have not completely realized all the wide implications and ramifications of the Potsdam terms? As to the desire of the Japanese Government to cooperate with the Allies in carrying out the Potsdam terms, there is no question. But is it not possible that the Japanese authorities do not yet clearly comprehend all the specific measures of reform the necessity of whose execution is inferred in the Potsdam Declaration? Is there not a need for each ministry, each bureau, and each department of the Government and for each important private organization to undertake a restudy of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration to ascertain just what further steps it needs to take to carry out these terms, and is it not necessary to conduct this restudy from a broad, practical point of view with an eye on social consequences rather than from a narrow, legalistic point of view of complying with strictest literal interpretation of the terms? Unless this is done, is there not danger that there will continue to be a succession of directives from the Allied Headquarters?

It would be a wonderful thing if the Japanese leaders could make Japan over into a completely democratic and peace-loving nation without being directed by the Allied authorities. For the Japanese leaders obviously know their own country better than the Allied authorities, and reforms carried out by the Japanese themselves would obviously entail less confusion and be more to the point than the best of reforms dictated by outsiders. The carrying out of all necessary reforms on the initiative of the Japanese themselves would, moreover, do more than anything else to regain for Japan the confidence and respect of the world and to speed Japan's reinstatement into the family of nations. It would also give the progressive movement in Japan a record of achievement which will give it prestige and power to sustain itself in the years to come.

In any case, the reforms will be carried out one way or another. The Allies will see to that. Since it will be done anyway, how much better it would be if the Japanese should do it completely on their own initiative and thereby reap the full advantages of such an action, rather than to have to be forced and thereby leave a bad taste all around!

Just at the present time, the problem of the great financial and industrial combines, the so-called zaibatsu, is very much to the fore. Apart from the problem of the war guilt of the zaibatsu, about which there may be room for question, it is clear enough that a complete reform of the nation's financial and industrial structure is inevitable. World public opinion as well as the popular domestic demand for the democratization of the nation's economic and social order render some drastic changes inescapable. How much better it would be if the great financial and industrial organizations should reform themselves by their own efforts! They would then be able to avoid the excessive injury which an arbitrary crack-down from above will be bound to entail. They would then also perform a valuable service to the nation by making an impressive demonstration of the willingness and ability of the Japanese to conform to the demands of the time. In the long run it would be to the advantage of the financiers and industrialists themselves.

Of course, no half-hearted gesture will be enough. The action must be thorough and sincere. Even if the Government has too often been slow, the business leaders should be intelligent enough and sufficiently flexible of mind to act promptly and decisively. Already there are some stirrings in the business world which seem to portend significant action. There seems to be a possibility of the financial interests reforming themselves on their own initiative. It is an encouraging sign that the business leaders are not completely oblivious to the realities of the present situation, and it is to be hoped that they will not fail to take full advantage of this opportunity.

Now is the time for all Japanese, whether in the Government or in private activity, to put on all speed in propelling the nation along the course which it must go. To do so without waiting for the whiplash of an outside authority is the greatest patriotic duty which can be rendered in the true interests of the nation.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, October 18

ESTABLISHMENT OF FINANCIAL PLAN NECESSARY

NIPPON SANGYO-KEIZAI—In order to establish a basis for postwar finance, it is very important to work out a long-term financial plan. In his speech made on his assumption of office as Finance Minister, Mr. Keizo Shibusawa stressed this need. And the Finance Ministry's postwar currency council also reported on this necessity some time ago. It is exceedingly difficult at present to establish a financial program covering the next few years. In this connection, however, it must be mentioned that when the future situation is uncertain, a temporariz ing plan is often adopted and this often results ultimately in serious harm to the State.

Of course, it is almost impossible to establish a perfect financial plan. It is not known as yet what the Allied side will demand concerning war reparations or what form postwar economy will assume, and it may be unavoidably impossible for the authorities concerned to form a concrete scheme. What is possible will inevitably be in the form of a hope or forecast rather than a plan. But what is demanded at this time is clarification of the Government policy in regard to how and in what order the foundations of finance will be established and stabilized.

In compiling the next year's budget, an increase in taxes and bond issues are required, even apart from the question of reparations. The wartime system of taxation should be fundamentally changed so as to cope with new postwar circumstances. Simultaneously, it is also necessary to create a provisional tax for a fixed period to readjust finance or meet special expenditures necessary to carry out postwar tasks.

On the other hand, even if it is unavoidable to continue bond issues for the next and ensuing fiscal years, if bond issues are resorted to as a means for raising bond interests, it is feared that it will result in a greater pile-up of bonds and may invite financial ruin to the State.

It is impossible to form a financial program to meet all conceivable exigencies. But it is not necessarily difficult to decide on a basic plan, especially a fundamental program concerning the adjustment of bonds.

And in case the Government sees the necessity of starting such public enterprises as a rehabilitation business or public works, the necessary budget should be appropriated in addition to the basic plan. If we mix wartime bonds and rehabilitation enterprise bonds together, confusion is inevitable. Accordingly, it is necessary as the first step to establish a financial plan.

In the next and ensuing fiscal years ,the Government has to effect a decided increase in taxes and simultaneously continue bond issues. To reconstruct the war-devastated country and also pay reparations to the Allied Powers, the nation must bear no less a burden than during the war in the form of taxes or savings. If they do not like it, difficulty will confront them in a still more undesirable form, that is, the aggravation of inflation. We should not and cannot evade this burden.

It is an undeniable fact, however, that the people, who had been driven into a thoughtless and prolonged war, have become extremely exhausted. It is natural for them to want a rest with the termination of the war. Nevertheless, they are still facing hardships as a result of the war. They want to know when this difficulty will end. They want to know how long they will have to bear, the heavy burden of increased taxes and continued savings. To give them an outlook for the future is to give them hope. By this means, too, the Government can bring about an increase in taxes smoothly and collect more savings easily.

With the end of the war, it is becoming increasingly difficult to urge the people to save. Without a definite hope for the future they will not save. Because of this, the Government should clarify its financial policy. Needless to say, it is not an easy task, but we wholeheartedly wish the Government will work out an authoritative financial program to serve as a guide-post for the reconstruction of Japan.

COMPLEX SITUATION CONFRONTS JAPAN'S POLITICAL PARTIES

Desire to Win Seats In General Election Making Strange Bedfellows of Leading Politicians

By EIICHIRO YORAGI

In addition to our Potsdam declaration obligations, the actual situation within the country demands a change-over to a new political structure.

Ever since the days of the Manchurian Incident, the propellent force in Japanese politics has consisted of the militarists and bureaucrats, a fact which is patent from the line-up of the successive cabinets since that time. Now that the militarists and bureaucrats have lost their influence it is a matter of course that there should be a revival of the influence of the political parties.

It will be recalled that the political parties in Japan suffered hardships for several years following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident; they eventually succumbed when the new national structure sponsored by Prince Fumimaro Konoe was set up in 1940. Since then, serious reflections had been made on the errors and sins committed by the political parties, and in the light of these reflections, efforts were made to establish new parties, but none worthy of the name could be organized. Although it was fully realized all along that there was an insurmountable limit to power-politics, yet politics had to be left entirely in the hands of the militarists and bureaucrats. Now with their exit as a sequel to the defeat, the turn has come round again to party men. This, however, is not a case of opportunity coming to a man prepared for it: party men can hardly be credited with having made earnest efforts for the revival of party politics.

Unfaithful to Duty

The former party men and Diet men are by no means immune from responsipility for the defeat. As a matter of fact, they are greatly responsible. The mission of the Diet, as every one knows, is to supervise the administration. To this mission Diet men of the past were unfaithful. They may not have forgotten their mission altogether, but did not many of them submit meekly to power or play mere on-lookers of the war?

This is a point on which they should reflect seriously, particularly as the nation is called upon to make total repentance and start out on a new basis. They ought not make capital of the downfall of the militarists and bureaucrats and indiscreetly start out on new party movements.

Be that as it may, it must be remembered that when the necessary political change-over is satisfactorily effected, wholesome parties are brought into being and parliamentary politics is put on the right track, the Allied forces will be withdrawn. For this reason, none can be indifferent to the new party movements now under way.

New Parties Starting

Already, within the area under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board alone, such new parties as a New Japan Political League, New Japan Party, Japan Working Masses Party, Japan Self-help National Salvation Association, Japan Workers' League, etc. are making preparations to organize. It is expected that a good many political organizations, large and small, Rightist and Leftist, will emerge. In what follows brief sketches will be made of the major parties now in the making.

As the creation of new political parties began to be discussed among Diet men, attention was focussed on Ichiro Hatoyama, eminent leader of the former Seiyukai. After the dissolution of the former political parties, most of the men in the Diet turned their coat and adroitly swam to the current by identifying themselves with the Yokusan Diet Members' League the Yokusan Political Association and the Nippon Seiji Kai (Japan Political Association), all of which were organs to control the operation of the Diet.

Mr. Hatoyama stood pat on his principle. Whether as the leader of the Dokokai or as an independent, he acted entirely on his own conviction. He seldom attended the Diet and lived in retirement in his villa at Karuizawa. He was called by some a liberal and by others an on-looker. Now that a new situation has unfolded itself, he is moving out to organize a new party based on liberalistic principles. A large number of Diet men who admire his loyalty to his principle are gathering round him.

Veteran Diet members like Masazumi Ando, Hitoshi Ashida and Etsujiro Uehara are rallying under him as his lieutenants. Yukio Ozaki, doyen of the Diet, has reportedly given his consent to become an adviser to Mr. Hatoyama's party, a Japan Liberal Party, which will be organized shortly. Former members of the Seiyukai and new liberals are expected to join it.

Tsuruhei Matsuno, former Railway Minister, will probably join, while new Diet members like Wataru Narahashi and Toshiro Kishii will do so. It is not known yet whether Takao Saito and Katsu Kawasaki, formerly of the Minseito, who were with Mr. Hatoyama in the Dokokai, will join. At any rate, the new party will have a membership of some 20 Diet members at the time of formation. It is expected that a large number of liberals who were not recommended in the last general election will be elected in the next election, and these people will, in all probability, rally under Mr. Hatoyama. Carrying a clear-cut banner of liberalism, the party will gain the support of urban businessmen and industrialists.

Nissei Kai's Course

The future course of action of the Nippon Seiji Kai, or the Nissei Kai for short, will have a great deal to do with the political situation hereafter. The party enjoyed an absolute majority with a membership of 377 Diet members out of the Diet's quorum of 466. This party may be said to have been an organ to control the Diet during wartime.

Unlike Mr. Hatoyama's party, it lacks unity, for it represents a coalition of former Minseito men and the majority of the Nakajima and Kuhara factions of the former Seiyukai. The coalition has not had enough time to converge into a compact whole. Lack of unity breeds the danger of internal split, especially at this grave turning point. The party disbanded on September 14. How it will be reborn is a matter of absorbing interest. At a conference of the chiefs of the party's local branches, Director-General Mitsuo Kanemitsu, after seeking their understanding concerning the dissolution, stressed that the party must not be content with a mere change of colors but must be made over into a really fresh and virile organization. Yet the possibilities are that a reorganization of the Nissei Kai will end in a mere change of colors, for several reasons.

Major Party Desired

In the first place, there is a fairly strong demand in many quarters for the creation of a stabilizing force in the political situation. The emergence of sundry small parties would be accompanied by constant political unrest and this would be undesirable at a time when Japan is making a fresh start, in the opinion of these quarters. A party with an absolute majority must be brought into being to prevent the springing up of small gregarious parties. For this purpose, the same quarters hold, a major party must be organized with the former Nissei Kai as the nucleus as an expedient.

In the second place, there is uncertainty as to who among the leaders of the former Nissei Kai will gain power. It is the usual practice in constitutional government for the party with an absolute majority to form the cabinet. That being so, such leaders as Chuji Machida, Tadao Oasa, Hyogoro Sakurai, Kenzo Matsumura and Hideyuki Miyoshi, all of the Minseito clique, and Chikuhei Nakajima, Commerce Minister in the last cabinet, Yonezo Maeda, Tatsunosuke Yamasaki, Toshio Shimada, Mitsuo Kanemitsu and Tadahiko Okada, all of the Seiyukai faction, are trying to muster up their respective followers and satellites so as to solidify their respective positions and enter the new party on the best possible terms.

Of course, these leaders differ in opinions and conviction, but none of them means to come out into the open with his own colors flying.

The third reason is that a general election is to be held shortly. Every one knows what an advantage a major party has in a general election. This will be an inducement to entice many of the younger Diet members who are not sure of their chances in the coming election.

Leadership is Lacking

Unlike Mr. Hatoyama's party, the Nissei Kai clique lacks leadership. Chuji Machida and Chikuhei Nakajima are mentioned as likely to head the new party, but it would be difficult for them to take the helm of such a big organization. Some, out of a desire to insure harmony between the Seiyukai and Minseito factions, are promoting Chikuhei Nakajima and Tadao Oasa for the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively. On the other hand, there are rumors that Prince Fumimaro Konoe and former Foreign Ministers Hachiro Arita and Mamoru Shigemitsu are being groomed to head the new party. It may be noted, in connection with these rumors, that for some time now Diet men have been in the habit of having an outsider as the head of their party. While the militarists had their day, an ex-military man was made; now that importance is being attached to diplomacy, some one from the diplomatic field is desired. Is it not time that Diet men should try to find a suitable man from among themselves?

Unlike Liberal and Socialist parties, the Nissei Kai faction is devoid of a definite principle or creed. It is neither liberal nor socialist. Essentially, it has the character of a Conservative party. If the Liberal Party gains the support of businessmen and industrialists and if socialist parties are backed by farmers, laborers and salary earners, a conservative party will seek the backing of landowners and plutocrats.

The Proletarian Groups

Diet members of the former proletraian groups are making brisk efforts to form a socialist party. The growth of the proletarian into factions. In view of this fact, a movement is under way to form a union of the former proletarian parties, and the movement has the unanimous support of 12 Diet members, including Jotaro Kawakami, Motojiro Sugiyama and Mitsu Kono. It has been decided by them that veteran leaders of the proletraian movement like Kanju Kato, Juso Miwa and Kanichiro Kamei and also others experienced in peasant and labor movements shall be invited to join the union. An invitation has been issued jointly by Toyohiko Kagawa, Isoo Abe and Iwasaburo Takano. Mr. Kagawa was a member of the political staff in the Higashikuni Cabinet.

If the proposed union can be formed, new elements will be recruited. Conspicuous among the new elements already mentioned are Count Rainei Arima, the first Secretary-General of the former Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, who has made up his mind to give up his peerage. Another new element is Chu Funata, formerly of the Seiyukai and President of the Legislative Bureau in the first Konoe Cabinet. He has expressed a desire to join the union.

There were rumors that Count Arima and Mr. Funata would be made the president and chief secretary, respectively, of the union. In the meantime, opinion is rising within that the inclusion of such elements would pervert the character of a socialist party. It is not certain, therefore, that the proposed union will matrialize without a hitch. It is possible that some sort of progressive socialist part, independent of the proposed union, may emerge.

There is little doubt that the proposed union, if it can actually be formed, will come to wield considerable influence, and social conditions in Japan are sure to spur its growth. The trouble is that there will be difficulty in finding a man to head the union. Professor Isoo Abe, president of the former Social Mass Party, would be the right man, but at the age of 81 he can hardly be expected to take first-line leadership in the future. In the absence of a suitable candidate, opinion is gaining force in favor of joint presidency. Veteran fighters for the proletraian movement, having gone through thick and thin, have, no doubt, become well-rounded and practical-minded enough to concede to joint presidency.

Shiozaki Named Adviser

Kanzo Shiozaki, former Minister to Chile and now on the non-official staff of the Board of Information, has been appointed as adviser on various problems relative to newspaper, radio and other general information matters. The appointment was made in conformity with the request for the selection of such a person by Colonel Ken R. Dyke, Chief of the Civil Information and Education System of the Allied Headquarters to the Liaison Office.

DISMISSAL OF DIET MEMBERS IS TERMED PRIME NECESSITY

Sense of False National Unity Created By Tojo's Clique Should Be Broken Down

By TAI SEKIGUCHI

II

Some have been advocating a gradual reform saying that the reform must first be made in the prefectural assemblies or that the political education of the masses should precede such a reform. But at a time like the present when rapid changes are demanded, all such arguments only obstruct the needed reform. However, the need of political education cannot be denied.

Equally important with the expansion of the franchiese is the reform of the method of election. Since the object of the election is to express the will of voters, it must be the voters who are the master. Under the regulations now in force, however, the general voters are not permitted to carry on a election campaign, and it is the candidates and their managers and their assistant who are permitted by law to actually carry on the work of electioneering. The voters themselves are treated as if they were third persons by prohibiting them from carrying on telephone conversations about election campaign or from making round of calls among voters or from participating in the work of electioneering by means of speech or writing. I do not exactly know who comes first or who comes second in importance before the election law, but there is no doubt that the candidates in the habitual crime of "buying" votes and police supervising the election campaign are supposed to be the main actors. It is because of all this that the regulating officials are able to exercise their interference in the election campaign by assuming the impartial air of an umpire and the very fact that they are able to decide the fate of a general election was shown by the particular general election which was held under the Tojo Cabinet in which the Government was able to decide its fate as it pleased and the candidates had to spend unprecedentedly large election campaign expenses. After all the fact that election regulations are rigorous does not imply that the elections held under them are conducted fairly. On the contrary, it means that interference in elections can be carried on freely.

Problem Lies Deeper

Such election regulations would impede the realization of the will of the voters to a great extent, even though they may not necessarily result in government interference in elections. This concerns itself with the leadership of the officials of the Home Ministry, the quality of the police officials, as well as the judicial police power and judicial court. Not only the election regulations, but also others such as the peace preservation act, the press law, the publishing law, the administrative disposition act ,etc., are concerned with the phenomenon under consideration. Thus, the real problem lies much deeper. By effecting a suitable reform of the election regulations, we can place all these matters of speech, assembly and publications out of the pale of the election campaign and ultimately expand the freedom of press, publicity, and assembly. At present, out-door public addresses will have to be made since we have no adequate number of halls for such purposes, since many of our schools and public buildings have been burned. If such out-door assembly are prohibited as they are under the existing regulations, there will be no meaning for an election campaign with speeches and publicity.

The law now in force prevents an election campaign before the candidates file their registration for candidacy. So long as this rule is enforced, it would be impossible to undertake any large-scale preparations for the coming election, even if new political parties should come into existence. This will result in a partial supervision by the police authorities of those intending to run for the next general elections. Some candidates will not be bothered by the authorities, while others will be subjected to the strictest supervision, all for no real reason. There is much objecion to the prevailing system of registration of candidacy. The system of making a deposit of ¥2,000 for every candidate must not be tolerated by impecunious leaders such as those trying to form a new liberal party or by those who are planning to reestablish proletarian blocs. Hitherto, it was useless to cast votes for anybody excepting those belonging to the two big political parties. Furthermore the voters were urged to perform their duty to the State by going to the polls and casting votes. But they had only a choice of two neither of whom they favored actually. This has been the principal cause for the corruptions existing in our politics. In addition to abolishing this system of making a deposit of ¥2,000, the whole system of registration for candidates must be thoroughly overhauled.

Prohibition a Mockery

The election manager system is intended to relieve the candidate in case the latter violates the election regulations, because the former is held responsible for the misdemeanor of the latter. The proviso that the candidate is exculpated from the responsibility of appointing his election manager, if he has paid strict attention in the act of appointment, makes the whole legal prohibition a mockery. This proviso must be struck out if we are to bring about purification in the election campaign by strictly enforcing the regulations concerning the election expenses. Of course, no strict regulation will be possible if we are to consider the prevailing black-market prices. Moreover, there will be so much difference between those having the convenience of motor cars and those who must walk. And since there is a great complexity in the methods of buying votes and otherwise violating the election regulations, the service of the police seems to have lost much of its meaning. The liability of the police officials in economic cases reveals the difficulty of this problem, especially in view of the depreciation of the moral quality of our police officers these days. The upshot of all this points to the desirability of making the police withdraw all together from the election campaign. A police officer must be deprived of his right of suspending or stopping candidates from continuing their speeches. He must also be shorn of the right of disbanding a congregation at election meetings. If such a system of supervision by the police is enforced, the free expressing of the will of the people will become impossible of attainment.

(End)

U.S. EDITORIAL COMMENTS

New York Herald Tribune

The Argentine Crisis

The Argentine Army is not pleased with its experiment in government.

That experiment was never able to strike roots into the soil of Argentina.

It alienated the people, alienated the navy, alienated Argentina's neighbors in this hemisphere and most of the victorious United Nations. Therefore, faced by the patent evidence of failure, the army is seeking to liquidate its experiment, along with some of the experimenters.

The atmosphere in Argentina seems healthier today than at any time since the military revolt. Indeed, there appears to be a better chance for the establishment of a solidly-based popular regime than under the political dictatorship of Castile, in the days before the army took over.

And for this development, the policy of the United States can take much credit. It was a policy which wavered at times, which did not always seem consistent with force, but which retained a sufficient thread of logic to keep Argentina aware of the peculiar position she had assumed in international affairs. There can be no doubt that the official attitude of this country strengthened democratic elements in Argentina, and helped to make the position of Peron, at least, untenable.

3 ADMIRALS DEMOBILIZED

Only 4 Now in Service—Nagano, Yonai, Hasegawa, Toyoda

Three flag officers, including Admirals Shigeyoshi Inouye, Nishizo Tsukahara, and Naokuni Nomura, were demobilized on October 15, thus bringing the number of flag officers retired from the active service to 164, reports the Mainichi.

There are only four admirals who are still listed in the service, including Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, former commander of the Combined Fleet; Admirals Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister; Kiyoshi Hasegawa, former Governor General of Formosa, and Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the now defunct Naval General Staff.

With the dissolution of the Navy and War Ministries at the end of next month, all naval stations and defense headquarters also will go out of existence.

New 5 and 10 Sen Coins Set

Paper currency of small denominations, five and 10 sen, which have been used since the early part of this year will disappear in favor of aluminum 10 sen coins that have been collected till very recently, and five sen coins made of tin and zinc, reports the Asahi. Both coins are expected to be circulated from the beginning of December. At the same time, the letters, "Dai Nippon Teikoku" (Japanese Empire) imprinted on the face of the coin are to be changed to "Nippon Seifu" (Japanese Government) and the value of the coin will be imprinted on the back.

Sanyo Rail Line Restored

With the railway service for down trains betwen Nishiakashi and Okubo resumed from 5 p.m. Tuesday, all the Sanyo railway lines traffic which has been closed since October 8 due to the flood damage has been restored to normalcy.